

H1N1 Flu Vaccination This schedule ensures that priority populations who are at the highest risk for flu-related complications have access to the H1N1 vaccine. The Rhode Island Department of Health created this schedule based on national guidance. As vaccine availability may change, look for schedule updates through your local news, or **for more information, call 401-222-8022 or visit www.health.ri.gov**



POPULATION	LOCATION	VACCINE TYPE	EXPECTED START DATE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
PREGNANT WOMEN	» Prenatal care provider offices » Limited public clinics	Injectable	Mid-October	PREGNANT WOMEN » It is safe for pregnant women to get vaccinated in any trimester. » Pregnant women can receive either the trace-preserved or the preserved-free H1N1 vaccine. There is no scientific evidence to support a risk from using preserved-containing vaccine and the benefit of receiving the vaccine outweighs the theoretical risk. Pregnant women who do not want to wait for the preserved-free vaccine may be able to get vaccinated with the preserved-containing vaccine sooner.
PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN (ages 6 months–5 years)	» Pediatrician offices » Family practitioner offices	Intranasal or injectable	Mid-October	PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN » Intranasal vaccine can only be used for healthy children, ages 2 to 5 years. » Children in private or independent kindergarten programs in pre-school or day care settings should be vaccinated at their pediatricians' or family practitioners' offices.
SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN (grades K–12) (ages 5–18)	» School-based clinics	Injectable	Early November	SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN » School-aged includes students in grades K–12, in public, private, and parochial schools. » Home-schooled children can get vaccinated at their local schools. » Children in private or independent kindergarten programs in pre-school or day care settings should be vaccinated at their pediatricians' or family practitioners' offices. » Children who miss their school clinics or are no longer in school can be vaccinated at their pediatricians' or family practitioners' offices after school-based clinics are finished. School-aged children who are in university or college can be vaccinated at university / college-based clinics.
POST-PARTUM WOMEN (up to 6 months)	» Prenatal care provider offices » Limited public clinics	Injectable	Mid-November	POST-PARTUM WOMEN » It is safe for breastfeeding women to get vaccinated.
YOUNG ADULTS (ages 19–24)	» College-based clinics » Pharmacies	Intranasal or injectable	Early December	YOUNG ADULTS » Unlike seasonal flu, the H1N1 flu is affecting younger people (<25 years) more than seniors (>65 years).
HEALTHCARE WORKERS AND FIRST RESPONDERS WITH DIRECT PATIENT CARE	» Healthcare Service Region (HSR) Points of Dispensing	Injectable	December–January	HEALTHCARE WORKERS AND FIRST RESPONDERS WITH DIRECT PATIENT CARE » Clinics are for those with direct care of patients with confirmed or suspected ILI. » Hospital-based healthcare workers will be vaccinated at the hospital where they work. » Non-hospital-based healthcare workers and first responders will be vaccinated in the HSR where they work. » Workers must present work/volunteer ID badge or paystub.
ADULTS WITH UNDERLYING MEDICAL CONDITIONS (ages 25–64)	» Healthcare provider offices » Hospital-based public clinics » Pharmacies	Injectable	December–January	ADULTS WITH UNDERLYING MEDICAL CONDITIONS » Adults with certain conditions are at higher risk for flu-related complications. These include: » Chronic lung disease (e.g. asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) » Cancer, diabetes, heart disease, and kidney, liver, and blood disorders » Neurological and neuromuscular disorders » Weakened immune systems (e.g. from HIV/AIDS, chemotherapy)
CAREGIVERS/HOUSEHOLD CONTACTS OF INFANTS YOUNGER THAN 6 MONTHS	» Healthcare provider offices » Pharmacies	Injectable	January	CAREGIVER AND HOUSEHOLD CONTACTS OF INFANTS YOUNGER THAN 6 MONTHS » Infants younger than 6 months of age are too young to be vaccinated. » The best strategies to protect these infants are through the vaccination of their caregivers and through standard prevention measures (frequent hand washing, coughing or sneezing into elbow, and limiting exposure to people who are sick).
SENIORS (ages 65+)	» Healthcare provider offices » Pharmacies	Injectable	January	SENIORS » Unlike seasonal flu, the H1N1 flu is affecting younger people (<25 years) more than seniors (>65 years). Seniors may have been exposed to similar types of flu in the past, which may provide some immunity.
HEALTHY ADULTS (ages 25–64)	» Healthcare provider offices » Pharmacies	Injectable or intranasal	January	HEALTHY ADULTS » Healthy adults are encouraged to receive the H1N1 vaccine as soon as it becomes available to them.

NOTES

- Children ages 6 months through 9 years need 2 doses of vaccine at least 28 days apart.
- Some people cannot be vaccinated for medical reasons and should consult with their doctors. This includes people who have egg allergies; people who have had serious reactions to previous doses of the flu vaccine; and those who have had Guillain-Barré Syndrome (a type of temporary severe muscle weakness) within 6 weeks after receiving flu vaccine.